HYPERSONIC ENGINE AIRPLANE INTEGRATION

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

DIVISION OF APPLIED SCIENCE

AEROSPACE AND ENERGETICS LABORATORY

MERRICK AND STEWART AVENUES

WESTBURY, L.I.N.Y. 11590 NEW YORK

(NASA-CR-142093) HYPERSONIC ENGINE AIRPLANE INTEGRATION Progress Report, 1 Aug. 1974 - 1 Feb. 1975 (New York Univ.) 15 p

N75-71814

Unclas 00/98 08991

PROGRESS REPORT

August 1, 1974 through February 1, 1975

NASA GRANT NGR-33-016-131

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

FEBRUARY 1975

NASA GRANT NGR-33-016-131

A summary of the research activities conducted at New York University

Aerospace and Energetics Laboratory under the referenced Grant is presented

here for the above period.

Research on this Grant is concerned with the design and analysis of an integrated scramjet engine. During this period New York University personnel concentrated on the design of a wind tunnel scramjet model that utilizes a heat conduction flame rather than a diffusion flame. The primary objective of this model is to demonstrate that a stable flow configuration in both the inlet and combustor could be obtained with this combustion mode. Secondary objectives of the model design are (1) to show that the combustion flow fields can be predicted by the method of viscous characteristics and (2) much shorter combustor lengths can be obtained with this combustion mode is opposed to those designed with diffusion flames. The model design also features a novel approach to pre-mixing the fuel in the inlet to reduce the engine length.

Several model configurations were tentatively investigated to satisfy the above objectives and wind tunnel constraints. The wave diagrams produced by the final configuration are shown in Figs. la and lb. The fuel injectors location and injection conditions are presented in Figs. 2a and 2b respectively. These were located based on the results of several mixing calculations. The number of injectors was limited to five to facilitate the wind tunnel apparatus. The combustor wall contours are based on the analyses of several calculations of heat conduction flames accounting for self induced and lateral pressure gradients produced by the

combustion. The details of the model design, inlet aerodynamic flow analysis mixing analysis, influence of mixing on the inlet flow, and combustor flow analysis are presented in Ref. 1 for nominal flight and test conditions.

A rough draft of this report is presently being to the NASA contractor monitor. The analysis of the inlet and combustor flows at actual wind tunnel conditions will be conducted concurrently with the experimental program of General Applied Science Laboratory in the next reporting period.

REFERENCES

 Agnone, A., "An Experimental Scramjet Model Design that Utilizes Heat Conduction Combustion," NYU Aerospace and Energetics Laboratory, Westbury, L.I.N.Y., January 1975. NYU-AA-

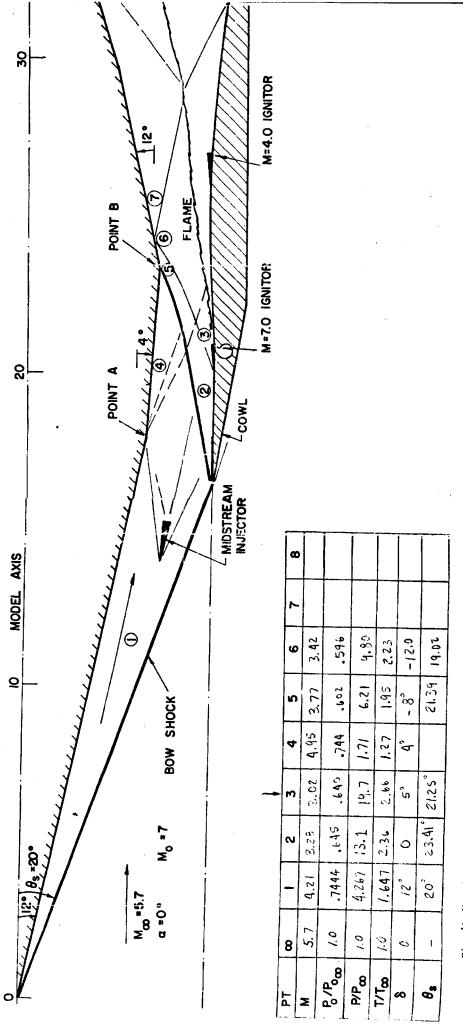


Fig. 15 Wave Diagram at M = 5.7

C

30	SCOOP (B) (B) (C) (M=4.0 IGNITOR	
20	(4) (5) (6) (6) (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7	
IO MODEL AXIS	ED CLINE	
IQ MODEL	M _{\omega} =4.0 CAPTURED a = 0° STREAMLINE	
°K		Fa

												/	
ΡŢ	8	_	2	ĸ	4	J.	9	7	8	6	0	=	2
Σ	4.0	3.14 2.52	2.52	2.30	2,30 3.62	2.86	7.237		3.30	3,0	2.636	6.7	
Po 1P000	1.0	.8325	466.	08.0 5288. CPT.0 4FT. 2588.	.8625	08.0			.73	.73 .7t	.73	0.65	
P/P _®	1.0	2.946	7.20		9,45 1.48	4.0	0.6		5.50	3.04	3.04 3.8	26.0	
1/T 80	1.0	1.411	1.36	1.36 2.04	1.16	1.59 2.03	2.03		1.32	1.5	1.75	2.44	
7	0	12°	0	. S -	4 .0°	-6.0 4.0	4.0		0	-150	12.0	-50	
θs	1	1,42	28.23	14.05 8:35 30.41	16 04	25.8	30.41		17.19	,	27.3	37.43	
						1	-		A				

Fig. 1B Wave Diagram at M a 4.0

Y-4

*

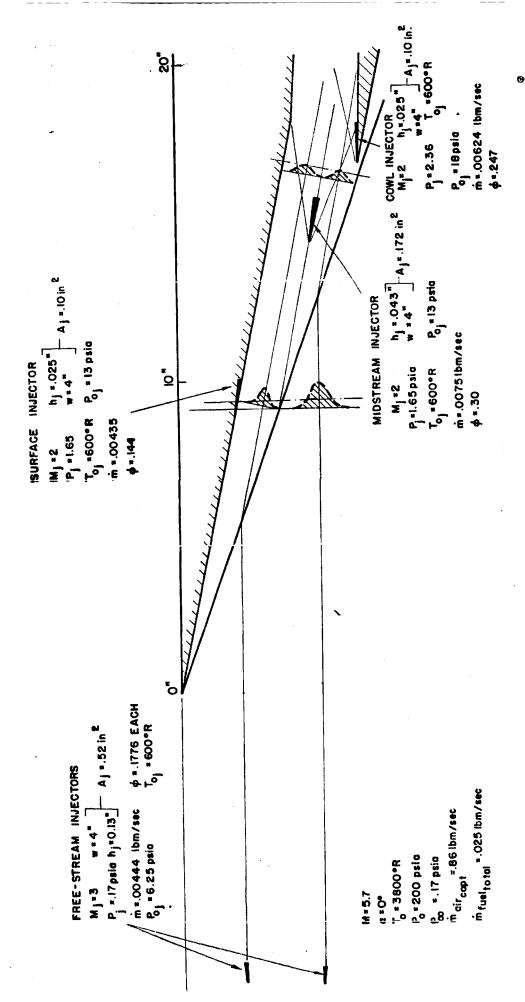


Fig. 44 Fuel Injectors Locations and Injection Conditions - M = 5.7

5-4-B

_

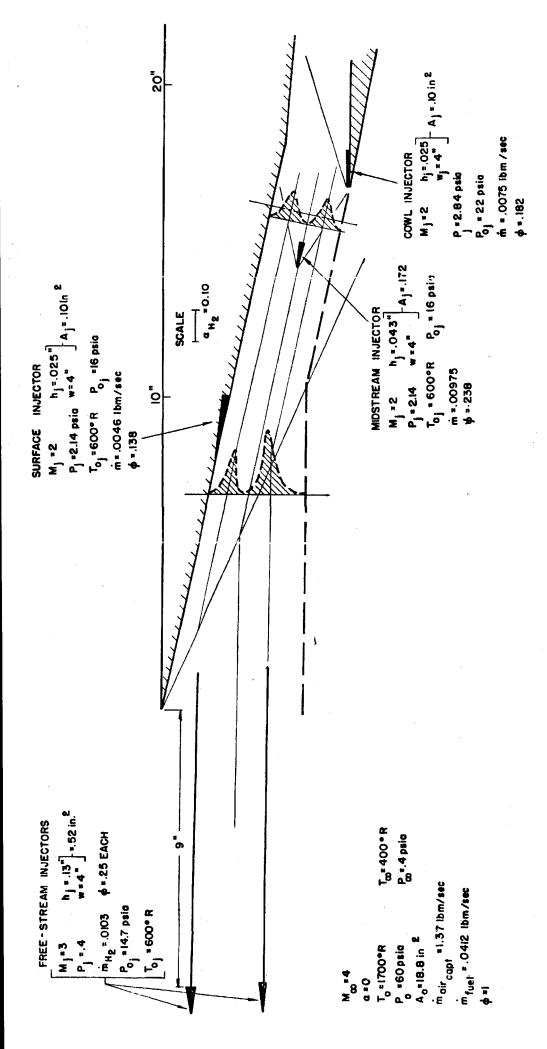
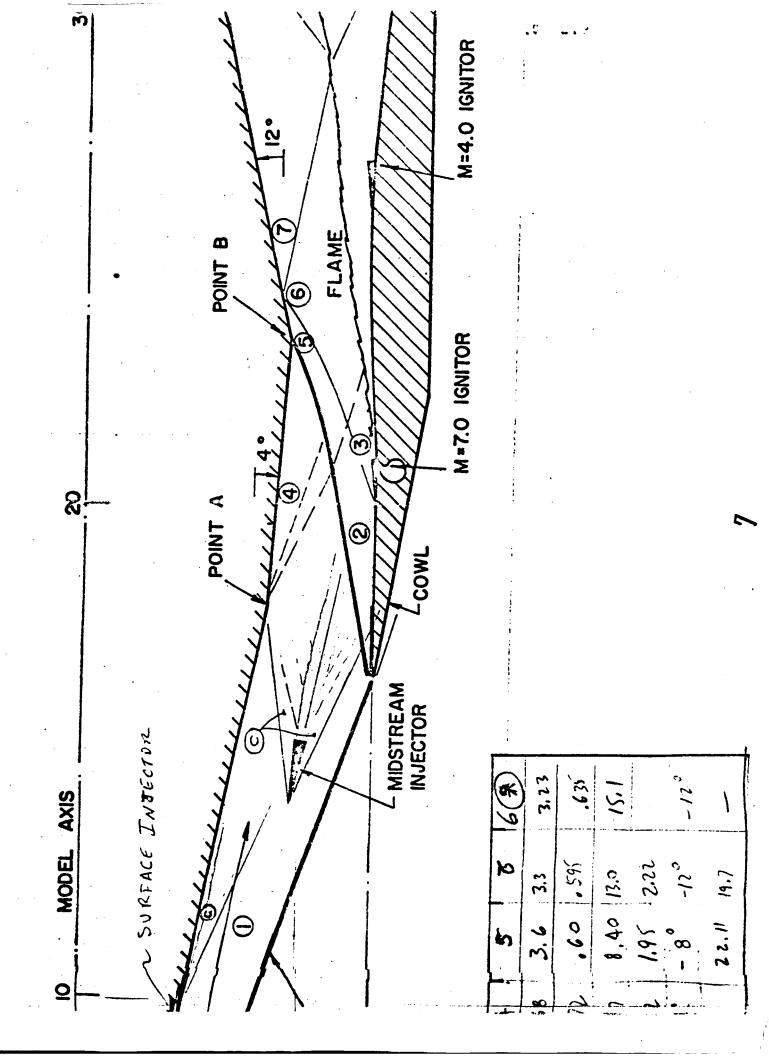


Fig. 4B Fuel Injectors Locations and Injection Conditions -M * 4.0

1-1

૭

7 NISTALL (F. 13)	BOW SHOCK	2 30 6 8	3.14 2.85 2.8 3.76 4.68 3.	<u></u> ;	522 9·bi	2.1. 1.96	5 (1.7)	24.1 22.19 - 17.43
	7.7 M	(F)	4.144.05	13.14	4.18 4.7/	2	12 12	70.16
J. M 3 C C 10.	M = 5.7	-8	5.6	79.	"	_	0	1
# 12 (c. c. J		PT	Σ	P /P 000	P/P _{co}	T/T	Ø	O _S
3		(9)	5.67	crp.	65.	140.1	00	11.30
(B)		4	5.07		1.946	1.22	S°	13.66
FIG SA WAVE							-	2



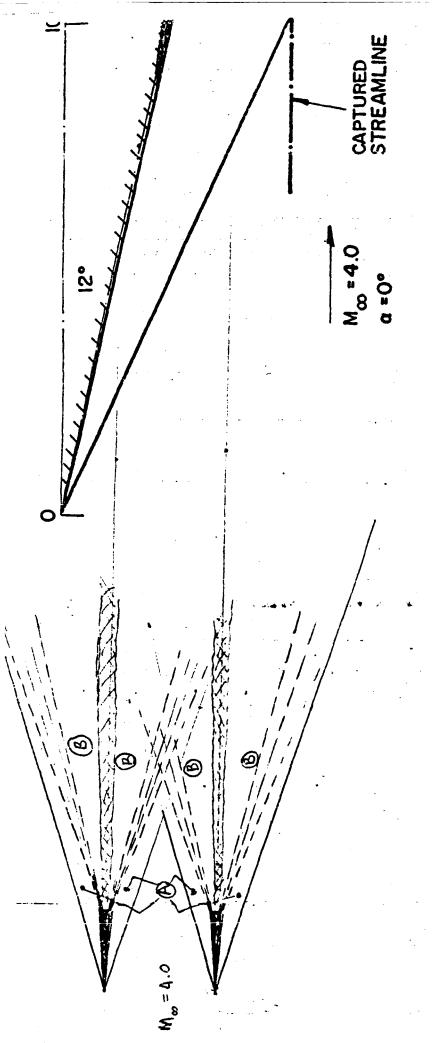
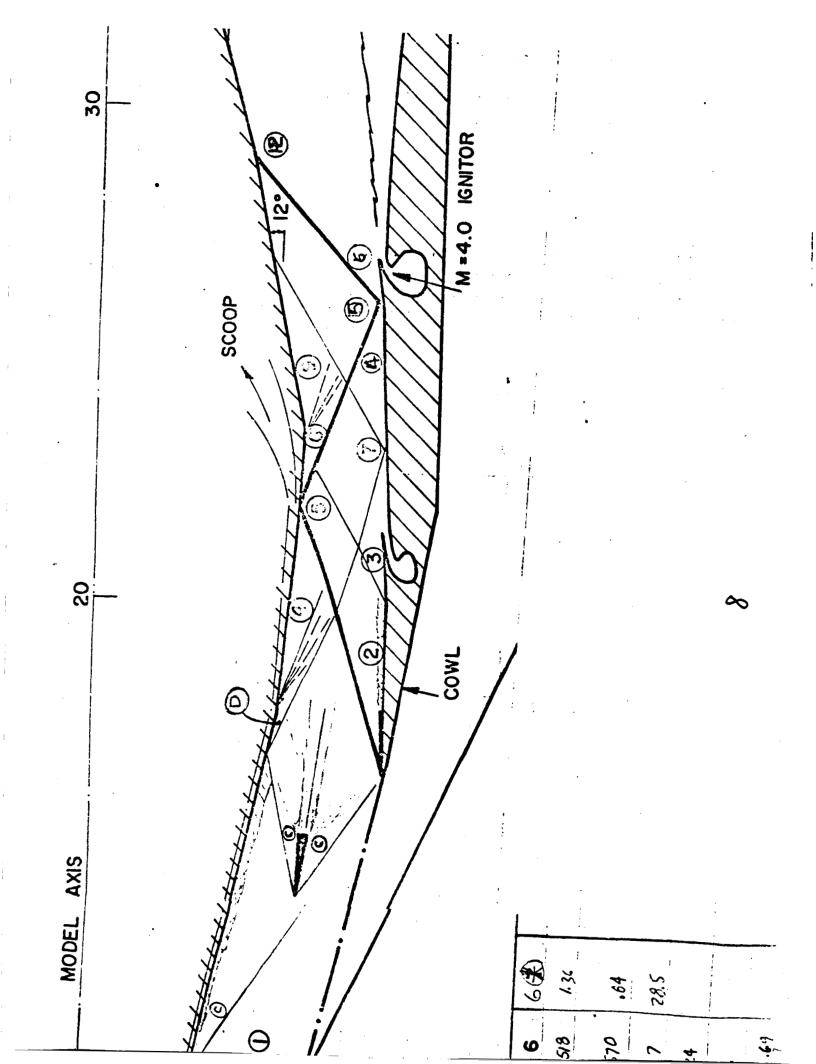


FIG SB WAVE DIAGRAM WITH FUEL INJECTORS INSTALLED.

ည	3.19 2.97 2.75 1.974 2.5 2.15 2.47 2.90 1.96	38.0 13. 53. 05. 37. 35. 017. 887. 58.	2.94 3.3 4.8 9.76 6.9 7.9 4.54 5.1 10.5	141 1.4 1.56 1.93 1.7 1.82 1.53 1.5 1.86	, 0	34.39
(yk)	2.43	19.	5.1	1.5	;	
V	2.47	19.	4.54	1.53		:
5	2.15	c19°	7.4	1.82	es 021 0 c/2	,
<u>6</u>	2.5	.76	93	1.7	02/	1
<u>ر</u>	1.974	7/9.	9.76	1.93	0	53.13 24.5
<u>(()</u>	2.75	07%	40	1.56	200	23.13
⊕	2.97	.763	. % 	1.4		i
6	3.11	.8.	75.2	141	021	1.42
8	3.99	.983	86.	1:07		
PT	Σ	Po 1Po 099	99. 04/A C.1	ω _{1/1} . c./	0 1+ 8	A.5° 6 or pe
\mathfrak{D}	3.64 3.99	.9886. 9886	6.7	. 67	0	H.5°
A B PT	3.64	.98868	797	1.15/	+53	18.02

e, H



NOTICE

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED FROM THE BEST COPY FURNISHED US BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY. ALTHOUGH IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT CERTAIN PORTIONS ARE ILLEGIBLE, IT IS BEING RELEASED IN THE INTEREST OF MAKING AVAILABLE AS MUCH INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE.